[Shri M. M. Jacob]

(c) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1988.

(4) General Discussion on the Punjab Budget for 1988-89.

(5) Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:—

(a) The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1988.

(b) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1988.

(6) General Discussion on the Tamil Nadu Budget for 1988-89.

(7) Consideration and return of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:—

(a) The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1988.

(b) The Tamil Nadu Appropriation Bill, 1988.

(c) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1988.

(8) Consideration and passing of the Illegal migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Amendment Bill, 1987, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(9) Consideration and passing of the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1988.

I. THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1988

II. THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1988

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1988-89 as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, the House had a general discussion on the Budget 1988-89. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill seeks two months' supply to enable the Government to carry on, pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for Grants for the full year and the connected Appropriation Bill.

The total amount provided in the Bill is Rs. 40456.50 crores of which Rs. 28949.11 crores is 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India for the balance of Rs. 11507.39 crores has been voted by the Lok Sabha. Necessary details of the Vote on Account are given in the pamphlet already circulated to the Hon'ble Members. Sir, I move for the consideration of the Bill. Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration."

The Bill arises out of the Supplementary Appropriation 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India and Demands voted by the Lok Sabha on March 21, 1988. These involve gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3669 crores. The details of the Supplementary Demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on 11-3-88.

The concerned Ministries/Departments have identified matching savings/increased receipts to the extent of Rs. 2272 crores. Thus the net additional expenditure is Rs. 1397 crores.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI T. R. BALU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to have my say on behalf of the DMK Party on the Appropriation Bills.

Sir, the National Development Council is an important instrument of federalism and it is the highest policy making body of our nation. In the recent NDC meeting, the behaviour of our Prime Minister has created a sense of shockwave throughout the nation. The entire episode goes to show the Prime Minister's disdain towards democratic institutions as well as the Opposition Chief Ministers who belong to the non-Congress(I) parties. Those Chief Ministers are elected leaders of their particular States and they are not ordinary persons. If the Prime Minister disrespect those Chief Ministers, it is not a disrespect shown towards the particular leader but a disrespect shown towards the people of that particular State who have elected the leader. I am very sorry to state that great institutions built up by the forefathers of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi are being ruined day by day, and they are being misused and disused by our Prime Minister. Whereas our Prime Minister wants to have the National Development Council full of flunkeys, I definitely say that Congress(I) is losing day by day State by State. So, his wishes will not be fulfilled ever.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has brought the Appropriation Bill before this House. I don't think that the Appropriation Bill is necessary if the Minister and the Government earnestly and honestly mop up all the available black money in and around India.

For example, in Tamil Nadu, liquor, arracks and Indian made foreign liquor have created new nawabs of Arcot. It is due to the fact that monopoly rights have been issued to a particular person, Udaiyar, for production and selling of all varieties of liquor. Due to this day in and day out money is pouring like ocean around him for the past ten years. He has looted and amassed money.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How does it relate to the Appropriation Bill?

SHRI T. R. BALU: Is is only the Appropriation Bill. I can talk anything under the sun. My point is pertaining to black money. So, due to the monopoly right issued to him to produce and sell liquor, he has swindled the State, he has looted the State, and he does not know what to do with the money with the black money he is having. For your information, he is swindling the State at least to a minimum of Rs. 25 crores per month. He has purchased so many properties in benami names.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The poor fellow is not in the House to defend himself.

SHRI T. R. BALU: It is reliably understood that he has purchased almost half of the city of Madras and the B. & C. Mills and its property like real estates, bungalows in his name or in benami names, and in future he may also claim to name the city of Madras as Udaiyar City.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How is this connected?

SHRI T. R. BALU: I am only talking about black money which he is having in his possession. The only thing is that the Ministry concerned is not at all interested in finding out where the black money is lying.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I realiably understand, the black money which he is having in his room is worth crores and crores of rupees, and the people in the North Block, the high-ups in the North Block are hand-in-glove with this particular man. They are not worried about finding out where the black money is. In fact, the high-ups are having close connections with this particular person even today. I request the concerned Ministry to go into the details of everything.

[Shri T. R. Balu]

It is intresting to note that the particular person is having counting machines in his room to count the looted money. I don't think the Reserve Bank of India has got such machines. If the Minister really needs to know the technique of counting the looted money, let him send a team of experts to understand the same. So, it is high time to have a raid and unearth the black money immediately. The Prime Minister saved the stranded Dolphin while he was in Lakshadweep, but the people in the North Block are protecting the big whales of black money and they are not interested in finding out the black money at all. So, I request and demand an inquiry to be instituted into the affairs of the liquor king, especially the dealings pertaining to the B & C Mills and to the transfer of property to the high ups or their Benamis in the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): I am obliged for the opportunity given to me to speak. I stand here to support the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill and also the Appropriation Bill under consideration. Since the philosophy of our Budget which we have debated for four days in this House is very much reflected in the two Bills under consideration and since both the sides were appreciative of certain very important features of the Budget, which is very much reflected in the Appropriation Bill, I support it wholeheartedly.

There cannot be any denying of the fact that everybody, from our side as well as from the Opposition side, has admitted that this is a green budget, but on grey landscape. So far as greenness of the Budget is concerned, even the Opposition Members have come forward while they were putting their points of view on the Budget, saying that for the first time a great emphasis has been laid on agricultural productivity and they believe that it will lead to productivity, While replying yesterday, the Finance Minister commented upon the fact that once productivity is raised, demands should be raised and the destabilising forces in the economy would be contained and so on and so forth. Therefore, with this hope-giving Budget, what I say is that it is for us to consider and support.

The first salient feature, which I want to point out and which is very much reflected in the Appropriation Bill, is that Rs. 3,000 crores more loans will be channelled to the agriculture sector.

The second salient feature is that the import duty on pesticides and allied weed killing medicines will be diminished gradually and fertiliser prices will be reduced by as much as 7.5 per cent.

The third feature is that this 12 per cent more financial subsidy will be accorded to the farm sector compared to the fiscal year 1987-88.

Besides a large portion of this huge amount of Rs. 126 crores to be spent on infrastructure facilities like transport, and communications will go to the rural areas. Then, there is money to be spent on irrigation which is very well mentioned in the Appropriation Bills. With temporary provocation for this long neglected sector in the country's worst drought year, as the Finance Minister has said it candidly, the purchasing power in the rural areas is bound to increase. This in turn will give a boost to the industry. This is what the industrialists have started expressing. Now, the outcome of this short-term policy is only reflected in the case of landless farmers and marginal farmers for whom the benefit of this green revolution as compared to the land owners is somewhat a little. But yesterday I

became hopeful when he enunciated in his reply that the insurance scheme and the employment incentive to the unorganised sector is very much contained in the budgetary provisions and now reflected in these Appropriation Bills.

Now, it is common knowledge that an efficient transport and communication sector will enable the farmers in the remote areas of the country to sell jack fruit at a premium in the urban market. The bulk of their produce which could not earlier find a local market and could not be consumed beyond a particular time will not now remain stagnating in the limited area. Thus, farmers who have the means of production are bound to be benefited. The other side of this jack fruit story is that the local landless and other poor who used to benefit for the commensurate backwardness of the local economy will be deprived of this "chance meal". I think, if assurances that came forward from the Minister yesterday get fulfilled, then, this class will also be not frustrated. Now, due to better transport system, there is possibility of quick earning from odd jobs. This thrust on agriculture is rightly on correcting the imbalance in the agricultural sector and strengthening it with a view to reinforcing the strength and resilience of the economy to withstand such natural calamities like the unprecedented drought this year.

Now, the other side has put forward and even our side has also put forward certain grey areas. The hon. Finance Minister has not admitted it. But he says that with Rs. 4000 crore mobilisation of resources in this budget he would be able to contain the deficit financing and he would be able to contain the deficit financing and he would be able to keep it within the limits. If he is hopeful, then, I do not think that there is any scope for apprehension in the minds of those who say that this is a grey landscape.

Now, certain fundamental issues such as the tempo of growth in national income and savings and investment have not been addressed adequately. Thus, attention is drawn to the grey areas. But the real dimension of the greyness is the budget deficit the overall amount of which stands at Rs. 7484 crores the management of which has efficiently been left to the vagaries of monsoon. Unfortunately, in the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, we had hailstorm and wind which has damaged mustard crop. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, your repeated apprehensions about mustard oil, etc., were allayed by this region. We have been able to supply mustard oil to the whole country to a very great extent to improve the situation. But unfortunately in the last two weeks a major damage has been caused to this crop. Even then I tell you that our hopes are there and the damage that has been caused would be done away with on account of the hope giving message in the budget.

Besides these, a general question was raised on the probability that the deficit on revenue account would soar to an unprecedented point of Rs. 10,000 crores. This figures reflects a 16 per cent increase over the revised estimate for the year 1987-88, projecting escalating tendency on the part of the Union Government to cover its revenue account expenditure with the capital receipts. Lying under this deficit coverage is the explanation why the Government is increasing liability for paying interest which would be 28 per cent of the estimated non-Plan expenditure. This deficit Budget which is fiscal in nature and spirit is cast on the overall economic situation which is set in the grip of internal as well as external debt. Now, one thing that I want to mention here and which must have been taken note of and our learned State Minister would take notice of this thing that when we are facing deficit, we are also having a time overrun and cost overrun to the tune of Rs. 16,000 crores.

[Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh]

That was my information and from yesterday's reply, it seems it is to the tune of Rs. 23,000 crores as reported in the press. I think it would be one of the biggest grey landscapes which should have been taken care of seriously... (*Interruption*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Two minutes more please.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Sir, this is my misfortune that when I start with something... (*Interruption*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I cannot help it.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Now I will talk about Defence. As for the defence, Rs. 1,000/- crores increase in allocation seems to satisfy many hearts which long for peace. But what about the large scale import of the arms? These arms are all associated with what, for all practical purposes, are IOU papers, according financial terms to the buyer nation from which the specified defence materials would be bought. And these loans never figure in Budget which also does not show the amount the defence department spends from ther internal funds. Besides what emphasis the Government which talks routinely about augmentation of research and development work is laying on this? I am very particular about this because some hon. Member from the Opposition side suggested that every Ministry must have a differnet R&D department and the Budget must have a definite allocation for every Ministry for the R&D work. The achievement of our defence R&D work is surface to surface missiles and of the other Ministries which have launched the sensitive satellite which we have jut witnessed. These are the two results. But if every department is given an allocation for R&D separately and the emphasis is laid on that allocation, then, I am sure, Mr. Vice-Chairman, self-reliance would be more speedily possible and we shall be standing on our own legs. Otherwise, we will have to depend even for the purposes of indigenisation on others by borrowing from others purchasing from others for which we shall have to spend more and more money and we will have to depend on them. Therefore, I want to repeat that indigenisation would not be possible under the present circumstances unless and until the R&D especially in the Defence Ministry is provided with more and more allocation of funds and other Ministries should also be provided more allocations of funds which have brought very good results. Thank you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I rise to support the two Bills, I have to make certain observations and I would like that the hon. Minister will attend to them. The first thing that I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that for the last two years, the tradition has been set up in this House that whenever an appropriation Bill is being discussed and Members talk about other departments other than the Ministry of Finance his predecessor, Mr. Poojari, I am given to understand, would refer those matters to the Ministry concerned and we did get replies individually on the points raised on the Appropriation Bill directly from the concerned Ministry. The Minister was referring the matters to the Ministry concerned. This is the tradition that has been set up. This tradition should be maintained.

The second point that I would like to point out is with regard to the figures of the financial year 1987-88. This Appropriation Bill is for Rs. 3669 crores. When I read this, I was a little aghast because I thought yet another supplementary budget to the tune of Rs. 3700 crores would be coming to us for the year 1987-88. But the hon. Minister has made certain observations in his speech. I am glad that from and out of this Rs. 3700 crores, he states that Rs. 2272 crore has been saved by savings and additional mobilisation by the departments concerned. He states that only Rs. 1397 crores has to be spent further. That means a supplementary grant of Rs. 1397 crores. My objection is... The hon. Minister may kindly be seated in his seat and oblige to hear me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): He is hearing.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I want to make some observations which he may kindly hear. This Appropriation Bill for 1987-88 arises out of the supplementary grants for the year 1987-88. My objection is—you also know it, Sir, because you were in the Chair incidentally when I spoke on this previously also—that certain amounts which come in these budgetary demands could have been envisaged in the original budget itself. This is my complaint.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Every year this is done.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I can understand your spending more money on drought. In the short time I have at my disposal. I shall try to bring to your kind notice cetrain points. On this Rs. 3669 crores an interest of Rs. 800 crores has to be charged. I cannot understand by any stretch of imagination, why this could not have been envisaged in the original budget. I can understand Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 100 crores here and there. But if a chunk of Rs. 800 crores should be asked for in a supplementary budget, it is not good budgeting. I must tell the hon. Minister that he has to set the Finance Ministry in order. For instance, for the telecommunication service, Rs. 230 crores has to be spent. This is an additional grant. I would like him to give us the deatils as to the Department of Economic Affairs for which Rs. 92 crores has been sought. Why could this not be envisaged in the original budget? Similarly, for financial institutions, Rs. 70 crores has been sought. Another capital of Rs. 187 crores has also been mentioned. Setting up of institutions is a process which takes some time. Could this not have been envisaged before? My only complaint to the hon. Minister is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Last complaint.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I only request him to kindly see to it that this bad budgeting is avoided. I can understand the supplemnetary demands for unforeseen reasons, but not for things which could have been envisaged when the original budget proposals are framed.

I now come to the Appropriation Bill for the year 1988-89. Sir, here, a sum of Rs. 40,456 crores has been sought. This, of course, is out of the amount that we have seen in this Budget papers. And here I will confine myself to a few observations with regard to the Budgeted Provisions. My first observation is that with regard to Civil Aviation a sum of Rs. 18.82 crores has been sought. Our tourist season starts from April. Due to good political climate and other reasons we expect a lot of rush of tourists to Jammu and Kashmir this year. But our main grievance which we voiced last year also is that no seats are available in the months of May and June. Even seats by air are booked now itself and are not available for the months of May and June. I would, therefore, urge you to convey to the Ministry of Civil Aviation that a permanent boeing aircraft should be stationed either in Jammu or in Srinagar which will take care of the additional traffic of tourists to Kashmir. This is very essential because right now, from the month of March, bookings by air for May and June are not available. This problem can only be solved if we have one aircraft stationed in Jammu or Srinagar which will cater to the additional traffic. This is in addition to the usual additional air services available during these months to cater to the summer-rush.

My second point is with regard to telecommunication services. He has demanded Rs. 404 crores on the revenue side and Rs. 229 crores on the capital side. I had already stated that our telephone exchange in Srinagar had become obsolete about twenty years ago. Steps should be taken by the Telecommunications Ministry to convert this telephone exchange into an electronic exchange. The original period of life set for this exchange had expired 25 years ago. When it was established its life was up to 1965 or 1967. Then it has carried on for another 20 years now. There is a lot of trouble in our telephones. So funds should be earmarked for this also

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

My third point is about Department of Power. He asked for Rs. 56 crores on the revenue side and Rs. 243 crores on the capital side. Here again I would request the honourable Minister to convey to the Minister of Energy two things: (1) Although the Salal hydroelectric power has come into operation, its electricity cannot be taken to Kashmir Valley because the transmission lines are not yet laid. They are negotiating with the Russian Government for collaboration for setting up the transmission lines. The matter is pending for the last one year. Although the Minister assured me that steps would be taken to finalise the contract with Russia, nothing has been done so far. Then (2) Uri hydroelectric power complex has been sanctioned which has a great potential. It is there already in the Plan. For the last 18 months the name of the bidders to whom the contract is to be given, foreign bidders, are not being finalised. This should be finalised at the earliest.

Now with regard to the Ministry of Tourism he demanded Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 7 crores. I would request the honourable Minister of Tourism, some more funds are needed and much attention needs to be paid for development of tourism in the State as tourism is the mainstay of our economy.

Now my last point is I have received a representation from the Bisciut Manufacturers of Jammu and Kasrmir. I have been given to understand that as many items of common use have been exempted from excise duty in the current Budget. Biscuits are one such thing. Seventy per cent of the bisciuts manufactured are being consumed by those with an income of Rs. 1500 and below. Similarly 55 per cent of the total biscuits manufactured are used in rural areas. This is common man's food now. Although I have received a representation that all biscuits should be exempted from excise duty, I have to make only one suggestion and that is that the biscuit manufacturing uints whicr are established in the small-scale sector should be exempted from excise duty. Otherwise, if this step is not taken, these units will become sick.

With these observations I support both the Appropraition Bills. Thank you.

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

मैं, सबसे पहले जो प्रस्ताव पेश हुआ है उसका समर्थन करता हूं और साथ ही साथ वित्त मंत्री जी ने और उनके राज्य मंत्री जी ने तथा उनके मंत्रालय ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसमें विकास के लिए उन्होंने जो ध्यान ग्रामीण लोगों की तरफ दिया है और दो नई योजनाएं जलधारा और कुटीर ज्योति के नाम से चलाई है, वे निश्चित रूप से देश को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक होंगी । इससे गरीबों को प्रेरणा मिलेगी और उनको लाभ होगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारा राष्ट्र एक नया प्रयोग कर रहा है देश के विकास के लिए और देश के स्वावलंबन के लिए । हमको लोकतांत्रिक आधार पर देश में समाजवाद लाना है और गरीबी मिटानी है । हमको अपने समाजवादी लक्ष्य तक भी पहुंचना है । हमको अपने देश के जो निवासी हैं उनको अपने विकास कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करके अधिक से अधिक उनका सहयोग लेकर कार्य करना है । हमारा बजट बहुत अच्छा बना है । वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, लेकिन उसमें मैं एक चीज और जोड़ना चाहता हूं आपके माध्यम से कि वह निश्चित तौर से उसमें यह व्यवस्था रखें कि जो भी कार्यक्रम और विकास हो तो ग्रामीण समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखें । ग्रामों के बाद ब्लाक स्तर पर, फिर क्षेत्रीय समिति जिनको कहा जाता है उनको भी विकास के कार्यक्रमों में शामिल करें। आप जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को चाहे वह ग्रामीण स्तर पर हों, या ब्लाक स्तर पर या जिला स्तर पर, उनको विकास कार्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित करें ताकि एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हो कि जो भी योजना बनेगी या विकास का कार्यक्रम बनेगा उसमें उनका पूरा सहयोग होगा और एक नया उत्साह पैदा होगा ।

श्रीमन्, हमारे देश में पंडित जवाहर लाल जी ने एक नया कार्यक्रम तैयार किया था और इंदिरा जी ने उसको और आगे बढ़ाया था तथा हमारे युवा प्रधान मंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने उसको कार्यान्वित करने का बीड़ा उठाया है और उसका सही फल हमें शीघ्र मिलेगा और हमारी ग्रामीण जनता को मिलेगा । हम अपने कार्यक्रमों में सरकार के साथ-साथ जन प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल करें, चाहे वे ग्रामीण स्तर पर हो या जिला स्तर पर हो । दूसरी तरफ हमारे यहां नगर पालिकाएं भी हैं, टाउन एरियाज हैं जहां हमारे शहरी लोग निवास करते है । उनको भी विकास कार्यक्रमो में हिस्सा बंटाने के लिए आमंत्रित करें । उनको भी मालूम हो कि जो नगर के सदस्य हैं, नगर से संबंधित हैं, सभी विकास कार्यक्रमों में उनको जोड़ा जा रहा है ?

इसी के साथ-साथ आपसे मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो वित्त मंत्री जी हैं वे एक तारीख निश्चित करें कि हमारे देश का विकास किस तारीख तक और कितनी योजनाओं के बाद हो जाएगा और हमारे राष्ट्र में कोई हरिजन, कोई गिरिजन नहीं होगा जिसका स्तर गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हो । हमको समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम निश्चित करके अपनी योजनाएं बनानी होंगी । हमारा बजट इस तरह का बने कि जैसे हमारा स्वतंत्रता का आंदोलन दिखाई देता था चाहे वह नौजवानों के द्वारा चला हो या क्रान्तिकारियों द्वारा, लेकिन लोगों को वह दिखाई देता था, उसी तरह से हमारा बजट भी दिखाई दे । या फिर गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में आन्दोलन चला वह भी दिखाई दे पूरे राष्ट्र को और नौजवानों को । इसी तरह से हम यह चाहते हैं कि तारीख निश्चित की जाये कि इस तारीख के बाद कोई परिवार गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे नहीं रहेगा और उसमें कार्यक्रम को बांटा जाये, समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम दिया जाये । उसके लिए जन प्रतिनिधियों को जो उत्तरदायित्व उठाना है उसको वह पूरा करें । उनके लिए मीटिंग हो । उसमें योजनाएं पास करने के साथ-साथ उनका क्रियान्वयन भी किया जाये जिससे दिखाई दे यह विकास का आंदोलन हमारे समाजवाद तक ले जाने का आंदोलन है । आप यह व्यवस्था करें कि हर जगह गरीब नौजवान जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं अगर उसके पास जमीन नहीं हैं तो उसको ग्राम उद्योग उसी के ग्राम में मिल सके, उसी के मोहल्ले में मिल सके, उसी के पड़ोस में मिल सके । आप यह व्यवस्था भी करें कि जिस-जिस चीज में उन की रुचि हैं, जिस ग्रामउद्योग में उनकी रुचि हो उसकी ट्रेनिंग भी उसको उसी के पास मिल सके । इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको पूरे राष्ट्र में करनी चाहिए । हमारे वित्त मंत्री को, हमारे मंत्रालय को इस व्यवस्था को कराने की आवश्यकता है ।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जिस समय इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने एक नो इंडस्ट्री डिस्ट्रिक्ट का फार्मूला बनाया था उस को आगे बढ़ाया जाये । वह कार्यक्रम अच्छा था । हमारे देश में बहुत से ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, बहुत सी ऐसी जगह हैं जिनमें असंतुलन है, आपस में संतुलन नहीं है विकास में । उन का संतुलन ठीक करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस तरह की योजनाएं बनायें और ग्राम उद्योग से, हमारी खेती के विकास से हमारे प्रदेशों का संतुलन ठीक हो सकेगा । प्रदेशों का संतुलन ठीक होकर क्षेत्रीय संतुलन बढ़ेगा । इस तरह से हम फिर आपके द्वारा नम्रतापूर्वक मंत्री जी से निवेदन करते हैं कि हमारा जो बजट होता है, वार्षिक बजट यह लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली से एक क्रांति करने का मसौदा होता है । एक वर्ष का कार्यक्रम होता है । उसमें स्पष्ट तौर से यह दिखाई दे कि गरीब लोग, नौजवान इस तरह से हिस्सा लेंगे और उनके इस तरह से हिस्सा लेने से हम आगे बढ़ेंगे । हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा । इस तरह से हम यह आशा करते हैं कि हमारे नौजवान प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, एक महान यज्ञ चल रहा है विकास का और निर्माण का हमारी संस्कृति के आधार पर और गांधी जी ने हम को जो नारा दिया था उसमें हमें जो वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश किया है, निश्चित सफलता मिलेगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर आपका आभार प्रदर्शन करता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आपका भी बहुत-बहुत आभार । श्री वली-उल्लाह ।

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the two Appropriation Bills brought to this House by the hon. Minister of State for Finance. Sir, as most of the issues have been raised in this House during the debate and discussion on the General Budget and the hon. Finance Minister has also replied to most of these issues, I would limit myself to only such pertinent issues which concern my State, Gujarat.

Sir, the spectre of drought is looming large over the country and some States like Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are facing the worst ever drought of the century. Sir, in parts of Gujarat, which has the fourth consecutive year of drought, and as is pointed out again and again in this House, the resources of the States are fast shrinking. Gujarat, for instance, is now over-dependent on Central assistance. Sir, in the revised Gadgil formula there is a mention that special assistance will be given to States which are facing drought of a rare severity. I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the special mention under the revised Gadgil Formula of rare severity has been applied to the State of Gujarat and the memoranda and the representations of the Government of Gujarat with regard to the actual expenditure incurred on relief works have been considered by the Government. The stock answer of the Government of India is that the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government on relief works is much higher than the actual allocation in the form of Central assistance of the Union Government. This representation of the Government of Gujarat is worth considering and has to be taken note of and special assistance should be provided to the State Government in this respect.

The second point is with regard to the announcement of the Union Government that four districts in Gujarat will be given special assistance because these four districts have been the worst affected. These four districts are Kutch, Banaskanta, Jamnagar and Mehsana. So far I do not know now does the State Government know if any special assistance has gone from the Union Government to these four districts. I would, therefore, seize this opportunity to demand from the Union Government whether any special assistance has been provided to these four districts. The point that I am raising is so pertinent because there have been reports from the district of Kutch that the average availability of water per day per person in some of the talukas of Kutch district is less than five litres and this may result anytime in a law and order situation because it is affecting 11 lakh people in the talukas of Abrasa, Rapar, Lotkhat and Bhuj. The people living in that area have demanded that water may have to be sent by train to Kutch as was done last year in the case of Rajkot city. I do not know whether the Union Government is seized of the gravity of the situation. Let me tell the honourable Minister that the drought siuation in Gujarat is the worst in the century and immediate steps should be taken to ease the situation in Gujarat. I know while replying the houourable Minister would say that we are facing a resource crunch and that may put the Plan in trouble. I know that there is a resource crunch. But at the same time mobilisation of resources is also very important. With the scope for mobilisation of additional resources being extremely limited, funds will have to be diverted from other sectors for poverty alleviation programmes which would jeopardize the growth prospects during the Eighth plan period. More and more funds are required for poverty alleviation programmes. And according to the latest reply that has been given by the honourable Minister of Agriculture, in the concurrent evaluation of IRDP it is mentioned that in 1987 at the national level 61 per cent old beneficiaries have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 13 per cent old beneficiaries have crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. In this connection I had also mentioned earlier that a second dole is necessary for those who have crossed the earlier poverty line of Rs. 3500. I would like to know from the honourable Minister even though there is a reource cruch what he is doing to alleviate poverty in this country Sir, the most important point is that if the Union Government says that they are facing

1.00 p.m.

resource crunch and they cannot mobilise more funds, I would like to suggest that as there is a demand from every State that consignment tax be levied, necessary legislation must be passed. Sir, the Constitution was amended and the Amendment was given assent by the President in 1983. Sir, the Chief Ministers' Conference which met in 1983 and again in 1984 sorted out some of the differences which were in the offing. But so far no legislation has been brought. And I am quoting you, Sir, as a Member and not as Vice-Chairman. In reply to your question the Minister has said that there were reports from various State Governments to whom the revenues from the Central sales-tax have been assigned about the large scale avoidance of Central sales-tax leviable on inter-State sales of goods through the device of consignment of goods. Sir, this is the demand not only from Maharashtra but even from the Gujarat Government. And I have a letter from the Finance Minister that the levy of consignment tax and the legislation on consignment tax is under active consideration. Sir, for the last two years this is under active consideration. If you cannot raise resources, let the States do it. And will you please see to it that legislation on consignment tax is brought before this House as early as possible?

Sir, the other point that I would like to make is that there was a question in this House the other day about the distribution and the parameters of distribution of small savings. Sir, here I would like to mention that the percentage of special deposits has been raised from 30 per cent to 80 per cent and the affect is so bad that the resource mobilisation of the States has gone hay-wire, and Maharashtra and Gujarat which were getting Rs. 350 crores from the small savings have been deprived of their legitimate share from the small savings. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you had given any thought to this aspect which would augment small savings and resources of the State Governments.

Sir, there is also one more point which is very important for the State of Gujarat. It is an oil-producing State. The royalty which was raised to Rs. 192 has now to be raised again because the last rise was in March, 1987. Sir, this royalty goes a long way in the development of the State of Gujarat as an additional source of revenue. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether any revision of royalty on crude oil is in the offing. And I would seek a clear cut answer from the hon. Minister as to when it would be done and what would be the royalty as worked out by the Central Government. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I seek the leave of the House that we should sit up to 1.30 so that both the Bills can be passed. Have I the leave of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Chimanbhai Mehta.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, about my State, my friend Mr. Valiullah has focused the attention. But the most important problem is of drinking water not only in Kutch district but in most parts of Saurashtra where people are facing drought for the fourth year. And, therefore, Government of India has to take a special note of this situation.

About crude oil royalty, a mention has been made. A question was also put here on the 9th March. At that time I had said that royalties are given on oil at the price of crude, that is, out of Rs. 900, only 20 per cent is given. That means, they are giving only Rs. 192 or something like that. But then out of crude so many products and byproducts are made and that brings revenue to a considerable extent, Rs. 2000 crores are earned by ONGC, IOC and other companies and the State Government is just paid on the crude oil, that is the gas, that is the petroleum product. There are other products, they were never taken into consideration. Therefore a new formula has to be evolved how you will compensate

[Shri Chimanbhai Mehta]

the States because I have been seeing that this taxation, if you combine the taxation of Union and States, then the States taxes, although they are a very vital segment, I have got the figures of 1985-86, that while Union taxes were around Rs. 35000 crores, the taxes in the States were around Rs. 10,000 crores. This is a very vast difference, because they have got the sales tax and other small things. So, with this vast disparity between the resource mobilisation of the Union and the States, I think the Finance Commission is looking into the matter and will certainly consider it. Prior to that also the Government of India has to take care of the special problems.

Now, about resource mobilisation, I am not making any new suggestions. But it is not a conservative approach. Resource mobilisation means tax more. I say, reduce taxes and raise revenue, and that is possible. Because of high taxation, evasion is around Rs. 30,00 crores to Rs. 40,000 crores; no fixed figures are available. I will give you one example. I do not want to go into the details. The result is smuggling. That theme I have mentioned. But I will give one example. Two days back I read in a newspaper that a rocket was fired on one of our CRPF posts in Punjab. Guns and latest machines are coming because Pakistan is selling man-made fabrics at half the price compared to us. Recently when the Prime Minister came to Gujarat, in fact he informed me, I was complaining about high tax on filament yarn, I said it is around Rs. 84, he said now it is coming down to Rs. 58, but he said in Pakistan it is Rs. 5 per kilogram. He was quite aware that here the cost is Rs. 54 and in Pakistan it is Rs. 5. And therefore smuggling on a large scale goes on not only from Pakistan but other territories also and that is hitting our production and employment and therefore it is hitting our revenue and therefore I can say you can raise revenue by Rs. 1200 crores per annum if you stop smuggling of textiles, which is around money if you want. But you must have 200 crore metres of cloth. Here is the some courage and conviction because you will have to make, a very important suggestion is, to make our goods competitive against the smuggled stuff. That is the point. You should understand. Although it is well taken, it is not implemented.

Sir, now about the dearness allowance. I was watching through this figure, corporation tax, budget estimate, 1987-88 is Rs. 3650 crores. In the Budget Estimate, the latest figure is Rs. 4099 crore. That means, Rs. 560 crore are added to the Corporation tax. In 1987-88, it was Rs. 3537 crore. Now, in the 1987-88 Budget Estimate, the income-tax figure was Rs. 2845 crore and the latest estimate is Rs. 3666 crore. Corporation tax has risen by Rs. 560 crore; but income-tax has gone up by Rs. 815 crore. Now, income-tax is a personal tax and I know that many Government employees because of rise in dearness allowance also the semi-Government employees are coming under the tax net. This is how you are increasing your income-tax. But you should not tax dearness allowance. I would appeal to the hon. Minister. It is a relief measure. You deduct the amount of D.A. and then on the salary alone you tax him, and that will give a tremendous benefit to you also in other ways. It is not necessary for me to mention because administratively also it is easy to do it, and they cannot evade tax because they are salaried Government servants. They are also taxed in the private sector. So with one hand we give them D.A. and with the other hand we take it away in taxes. I feel this should be properly worked out.

Yesterday I mentioned one point. I had said that our domestic production at capital cost of industry sector and trade sector was Rs. 74,000 crores in 1986-87. Now I have got the tax figures of the Union and the States. In 1985-86 it was around Rs. 45,000 crore—Union and States combined. You have production at the capital cost of Rs. 75,000 crore and we have the figure of taxation which is Rs. 45,000 crore. Therefore, smuggling occurs, black-money generation occurs and there is no growth commensurate

with the effort. This has been said by several speakers, several experts. Yesterday I thought the Finance Minister would reply to this point but I did not ask this question because it was 6.30 in the evening. Therefore, I request him once again to consider this aspect and reply today, if possible.

I have my last point now. Whatever benefits and concessions you give to the industry, you must see that these are passed on to the consumer: otherwise you will be attacked and rightly attacked that you are giving these concessions to the monopolists, which you do not mean to do. You have your administrative monitoring and you must mobilise these efforts and see that the benefits must pass on to the consumer; otherwise our speaking about it here is useless, and we would be speaking only for the monopoly.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: May I express my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, and for their valuable suggestions. I must tell Mr. Chimanbhai Mehta that his speech here is not useless; his speech is very useful, as also what other hon. Members have spoken. Sir, I have paid particular attention to what Mr. Mehta said. It has been mentioned here that my predecessor had created a precedent that when suggestions are given and points are raised in the course of such debates, they would be replied to by the Minister. I think, Mr. Poojari had created a very healthy precedent. It strengthens the accountability of the Government to Parliament and we are committed to this concept. I will surely uphold this healthy precedent created by my predecessor and I will give information to hon. Members as soon as I am able to obtain the data on all the points raised by them.

I would like the Houes to take notice of the unique effort, rather, an unprecedented effort, of the Government in containing the Budget deficit. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there has been, this year only, a marginal increase in the Budget deficit by Rs. 392 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Less than Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes. Last year, it was Rs. 4,500 crores. For the year ending, 1987-88, we estimated the Budget deficit to be Rs. 5,688 crores. Now, we have come up with the revised estimate of Rs. 6,080 crores. To give just one example; in the previous year, 1986-87 the estimated Budget deficit was Rs. 3,703 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 8,285 crores. This is a unique effort which, I am sure, the House and the country will appreciate, particularly, in the context of the fact that we were faced with, as Mr. Valiullah has said a drought unprecedented in this century.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Rs. 500 crores more by way of subsidy on foodgrains and fertilisers; more than estimated.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: A substantial increase. We have spent a lot of money. Because of the unprecedented drought situation, we had to provide nearly Rs. 2000 crores by way of expenditure for this purpose. Therefore, I am sure, this effort will be appreciated by all sections of the House.

A point has been raised in regard to the increase in the interest payments to the extent of Rs. 800 crores. This increase is mainly due to large accretions in the small savings schemes, provident fund, special deposits and increased drawal of loans from the EXIM Bank and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with exchange variations. Thus, we have been able to mobilise more resources by way of savings and otherwise.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: By taking away from the States.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is not entirely correct. This is too simplistic an argument to say that we have taken away from the States.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : I am sitting here. I cannot speak.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : if you say that we have taken away from the States, I will have to go into the question of how much more we have given to the States, which is far in excess of what has been the case in the previous years. I do not want to go into that. I will just say that this is the reason for this additional interest payment of Rs. 800 crores; due mainly to the greater mobilisation of savings.

Another point which has been raised is in regard to the increase in the expenditure on defence services which is to the tune of Rs. 362 crores. This consists of Rs. 297 crores towards meeting the additional expenditure on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, *ad-hoc* bonus, DA etc. The break-up is; Rs. 128 crores pertaining to the Army, Rs. 93 crores relating to the Navy and Rs. 76 crores pertaining to the Airforce. While the total impact of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission, additional instalments of DA and *ad-hoc* bonus is Rs. 404 crores, supplementary grants are asked for only Rs. 297 crores and the balance is met out of savings. In addition, Rs. 65 crores is by way of additional expenditure on works in defence ordnance factories. I am sure, the hon. Members will not oppose, in any manner, this particular expenditure.

Hon. Member, Mr. Valiullah, raised certain questions in regard to Gujarat. I will reply to them separately because there are some specific points. However, in regard to the drought situation in Gujarat, I would say that it is an unprecedented one. We accept that. Out of the huge amounts that have been disbursed for this purpose, a major chunk has gone to the States. I will give just one example where he can help in the proper implementation. We are just, in the Supplementary Demands, at this moment, making an allocation of Rs. 10 crores by way of Grant-in-aid to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for providing employment to the drought-affected people in Gujarat and Rajasthan only. The Member can really contribute to see that this is properly implemented and he has the capacity, because I have visited every single village panchayat in my constituency and seen the progress of rural development under different schemes the Member has mentioned. I have not merely visited every single village panchayat in my constituency, but have visited various States to see the progress in rural development under different schemes, including his State. I have met him also and I know how active he is, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and all those areas—I have gone there in his State. Therefore the progress which has been made under IRDP and similar anti-poverty programmes has been tremendous and and that has qualitativey changed and improved the condition of the poor people in the rural areas.

Sir, I would also like to make two points for the information of the hon. Members. The Budget of 1987-88 provided Rs. 60 crores for subsidy to new industrial units in selected backward areas and a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 50 crores was obtained in the second batch of Supplementary Grants to clear the claims still pending in those schemes. It is proposed to augment the provision by a further sum of Rs. 50 crores through appropriation of funds provided in the relevant grant for interest subsidy and other savings identified by the Department of Industrial Development.

Secondly, a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 1 lakh has been included in the present batch of Supplementary Demands for release to the proposed Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation by re-appropriation of funds including in the 1987-88 Budget Estimates for the power project. In case the Corporation does not start functioning before the end of the current financial year, the amount will be paid to the Himachal Pradesh State Government for construction of the project

So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, without taking further time, I will end by thanking you for giving me this opportunity and for agreeing to our request, I thank all the Members of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : I shall first put the motion regarding the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1988, to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1988-89, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Now I shall put the second Bill to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1987-88, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): The House stands adjourned and will meet again at 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-six minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock,

The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai) in the Chair.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988

(TO AMEND ARTICLE 356)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988

(TO AMEND ARTICLE 282)

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

DR. BAPU KALDATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1988

(TO AMEND ARTICLE 134): cantd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 11 मार्च, 1988 को अपना संविधान संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत करते समय मैंने जो भाषण दिया था आज मुझे उसे जारी रखना है । महोदय, यह टुकड़ों में भाषण देने की प्रक्रिया बड़ी कष्टदायक है । इसमें श्रोता और वक्ता दोनों का रस भंग हो जाता है ।